THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Union Prisoners and Rebel Spies.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 7.]

At the Libby prison yesterday, by order of Gen. Winder, the captain among the Yankee prisoners, numbering seventy-four, drew lots for two to be shot in retaliation for the shooting of Captain Wm. F. Corbin and T. G. McGraw (two rebel spies,) by Gen. Burnside, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 15th of May last. The prisoners were assembled in a room at twelve o'clock by Capt. Turner, the commandant of the prison, and after being formed into a hollow square around a table were informed of the order of General Winder. A slip of paper and the name of each man written in a carefully folded up, was then ... box on the table, and Capt. ... select whom ed the men that they ... names out, the they pleased to ... to indicate the men first two names ... to be shot. ...wyer, of the First New Jersey Cap... suggested that one of the chaplains cavalry... Three of the chaplains were ...d down from an upper room, and Rev. Mr. Brown accepting the task, amid a silence almost deathlike, the drawing commenced. The first name taken out of the box was that of Captain Henry Washington Sawyer, of the First New Jersey cavalry, and the second that of Captain John Flinn, of the Fifty-first Indiana. When the names were read out Sawyer heard it with no apparent emotion, remarking that some one had to be drawn, and he could stand it as well as any one else. Flinn was very white and much depressed. The prisoners were then dismissed, and the condemned men sent to General Winder's office.

On arriving there they were permitted to write letters to their friends. Sawyer wrote a letter home, and read it aloud to the detective standing near. Upon coming to the last part of it, saying, "Farewell, my dear wife, farewell my children, farewell mother," he begged those standing by to excuse him, and, turning aside, burst into tears. Flinn said he had no letters to write home, and only wanted a priest. Both men were returned to the Libby prison, and will be kept in close confinement until the day of their execution, which is not yet fixed. Sawyer is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and Flinn is an Irishman.

Spy Hung.

A suspicious character, who had been lurking around the Federal camps and the adjacent country for some days previous, was arrested on Sunday last on the Coppermine road, near Woodsborough, as a Rebel spy. By the summary process of a drum head court marshal he was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging. The sentence was carried into execution at daylight on Monday morning, and yesterday at noon his dead body was still hanging from a locust tree half a mile west of this city. Prior to his sentence he made full confession of his guilt, and gave his name as William Richardson, a resident of Baltimore, where, we learn, he was well known as a street pedlar and declaimer of small wares. Upon his person were found complete drawings of the defences of Baltimore and of the topography of this region, with particular information of the positions, strength and movements of all portions of the Army of the Potomac; also, a letter from a citizen of Baltimore, addressed to General Ewell, endorsing Richardson's reliability and stating that he would impart very important oral information, &c.; also, passes from General Ewell and General Johnson, and other papers, implicating several citizens of Baltimore. He at first denied having any papers about him, but when they were found in his boot he said that a person named Dorsey gave them to him at this place. After making a confession, he stated that he had a wife and children living in Baltimore, and requested that they should be informed of his wretched fate.—*Frederick Herald.*

Death of Gen. Weed—Tragic Occurrence.

Brigadier General Weed, commanding the artillery of the 3d brigade at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, was an appointee to a cadetship at West Point of the Hon. James Brooks, of the New York Express, when a member of Congress in 1849. The Express says he was struck and fatally wounded while leading on his men, the ball inflicting a slight flesh wound on the right arm and passing into the lung. Lieut. Hazlett was kneeling by his side as he was dying, endeavoring to catch his last words, when he was also struck by a bullet in the forehead, and falling on the bosom of his friend and associate he breathed his life away without a word or groan. General Weed was a single man, but was engaged to be married to a beautiful and accomplished young lady in Harrisburg, Pa., and the last letter he ever wrote was written in lead pencil, seated in his saddle, and addressed to this young lady fifteen minutes before he was shot.

☞It appears that the story of the Rebel Vice-President Stephens having come down the James river on Sunday last, and asked to be allowed to proceed to Washington to present a letter from Jeff Davis to President Lincoln is true. He stated to Colonel Ludlow that he presented himself in a "Confederate" steamer, under a flag of truce, and that he was the bearer of a communication in writing from "Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the Land and naval forces of the Confederate States of America, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander in Chief of the Land and Naval forces of the United States of America," and that he desired to proceed in the same Confederate steamer to Washington to deliver the said Communication, attended only by Robert Ould, as Secretary, for the purpose of conferring upon the subject of the aforesaid communication. On Monday the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the navy respectively answered to Colonel Ludlow and Rear Admiral Lee, that—"The request of Alexander H. Stephens is inadmissible. The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communication and conference between the United States forces and the insurgents."

☞Among the drafted men in Boston are said to be two Catholic clergymen, six ... the United States District Attorney, the Provost Marshal General, an artillery armorer, and ... Smiths.

☞It is reported at Cincinnati that the Rebel forces are operating on the Ohio river between ... and Louisville, with the ... of capturing passing boats.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, July 14, 1863.

The Sentinel Junior.

Some of our farmers have had half their crops gathered for them in consequence of the invasion. At least they are saved the trouble of gathering them. Some, indeed do not escape with half. The *Sentinel* field also bears only half the usual amount of fruit. The sword of war has at least succeeded in clipping off one half of our sheet. But *only temporarily.* The supply of paper on hand is very small, and we find it absolutely impossible to obtain more at present. Upon the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread we offer, what we have, and promise as soon as possible to expand again to our wonted dimensions.

Destruction of Property.

The people of Adams county have nearly all suffered more or less from both armies, but those in the immediate vicinity of the battle field have lost the heaviest—some indeed have lost all. We regret to learn that the house and barn of Mr. Wm. Bliss with all their contents were totally destroyed. He has lost his stock and everything else. The house and barn occupied by Mr. Wm. Comfort, (the old McClean property) were also destroyed.—The house and barn of Mr. Alexander Currens were both burned. The barns of Messrs. John Herbst and Alexander Cobean were destroyed and probably many others that have not come to our knowledge

The Pensylvania Reserves.

The gallant Pa., Reserves were engaged on the enemy's flank, and in their terrible charges completely routed the enemy, and made some important captures. The following is a list of the casualties in Capt. Bailey's company commanded now by Lieutenant H. N. Minnigh.

Calvin Hamilton, leg amputated, ball struck his knee. Jas. Culburtson of Emmitsburg, ball through his neck may survive. Wm. Magrew, ball through arm and leg, flesh wounds. Wilson Nailor, ball through shoulder, not dangerous. Obediah Beard piece of shell struck his back not dangerous. David Woodring, ball glanced off his forehead not dangerous.—Jacob Arendt ball glanced off his shoulder, not dangerous.

Incidents of the Battle Field.

Samuel Warner, a gentleman of much respectability, residing in York, was instantly killed while handling one of the guns picked up off the battle field. The gun was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through his heart, producing instant death.

Battery B. of Rhode Island, stands disabled in Carlisle street, having lost, as we are informed, all its men but six and all its horses but two. At one time the rebels pulled at the hind wheels and our men at the fore wheels of a piece, each resolved upon its possession. Little Rhody came off best, and not a single piece was lost. The pieces being worn out, it and Battery A were thrown together to make one Battery.

The Arrest of H. J Stahle.

The *Compiler* of this place has long been regarded by unconditional Unionists as being of very doubtful loyalty. On the morning of the 4th inst., its Editor, Mr. H. J. Stahle, was arrested upon the charge of having given the enemy information of the whereabouts of a number of Union soldiers. The number is variously stated at from 19 to 60. With the character or amount of evidence going to establish the charge we are not familiar. If true, however, we have no hesitancy in saying that H. J. Stahle stands in precisely the same attitude as the enemy who kills or disables that number of our brave men. If treason "consists in giving aid and comfort to the enemy" this would seem to have a pretty strong claim to that title. We can but regret that a fellow townsman, and brother editor should not be entirely above suspicion.

Volunteer Surgeons.

A large number of volunteer surgeons from different parts of the country are effectively aiding to render comfortable our noble sufferers. Many from our own locality would doubtless have rendered equally efficient aid to the Army surgeons, had it not been that the Rebels seized almost all their surgical instruments and medical stores.

☞The Rebel Lee, with his entire army is said to be completely hemmed in by the loyal old Potomac, the Blue Ridge and Gen. Meade. Here it would seem he must either surrender, starve, or attack Meade in his own position, as at Gettysburg, with the hope of cutting his way out.

☞The Draft seems to be going into operation without any proclamation or general order. It began in Boston last week, and in New York on Saturday. Very quietly and orderly, precinct at a time, it is progressing, few, besides those drafted, being the wiser for it.

☞The Richmond Enquirer publishes a rumor that General Smith (commonly known as Extra-Billy), and who was Governor elect of Virginia, has been killed at Winchester.

The U. S. Christian Commission.

This truly benevolent and religious organization has brought to our wounded from abroad great quantities of the necessaries and delicacies requisite to the comfort of our wounded, and a multitude of warm hearts and willing hands to minister to the suffering, most of the delegates are ministers of the gospel, and have an opportunity such as scarce ever before offered to reach the hearts of men. This, we are glad to say they are improving.

The Sanitary Commission, Adams Express Company, The Baltimore Fire Department and numerous private enterprises are also working in the same general direction, the difference between these and the Christian Commission appearing to be that the latter makes ministration to the spiritual wants a principal feature in its work. We heartily wish it God speed.

"Three to One."

Much has been said of late of the statements on the part of Northern men that in almost every engagement the enemy, though in the aggregate less in number than ourselves, have met our attacks with nearly three to one. Gettysburg very clearly solves the problem. Here the usual order was reversed. The aggregate of our forces was less than that of the enemy. Yet, from the simple fact of the Rebels being the attacking party we were enabled to have a superior force at every point attacked in Thursday's and Friday's fight. The line of defence was V shaped, and troops could be thrown from wing to wing with much greater facility than Lee could move his columns around to attack the weak and exposed points. Allow us to be the defensive party, and you will hear no more that the enemy had at every point "three to one."

Riots in New York.

The draft has been resisted in one of the precincts of New York obliging the authorities to call out the militia. Fights, fires, &c., ensued, but at last accounts the mob was likely to be subdued.

John L. Burns.

On Wednesday after the battle commenced, John L. Burns, an old citizen of this place shouldered his musket and went out by himself to meet the rebels. He advanced to the hottest of the scene and blazed away with his old musket until he fell wounded in the leg, side and arm. He reached his home, and though severely wounded, it is hoped he will soon recover. Patriotism and bravery like this is worthy of record in the annals of this war.—*Star.*

The North Carolina Rebellion.

The beauties of Secession continue to develope themselves in North Carolina The State and Confederate authorities are totally at loggerheads, and there is a prospect of a re-rebellion.

The Raleigh Register, in refering to the extra session of the Legislature, says:—"There is mischief brewing which bodes no good to the Confederate cause."

Hinting that "the Legislature does not warrant us in expecting anything but mischief at its hands," the Register also says: "The Government organ, the Raleigh Standard, is doing all in its power to incite the people to rebel against the Confederate Government."

Members of the Legislature from Caswell county have come out for the reconstruction of the old Union, and the Wilmington Journal says other members are intending to openly advocate the same thing.

☞From a Union citizen who escaped from Hagerstown, we learn that the greatest confusion, pillage and destruction prevails there. Citizens are ruthlessly shot down in the streets for paltry sums of money in their possession. The Union women are very bitter, and do not hesitate to enter their protestations against the outrages committed, and to express their contempt for the robbers.

General Early threatened to shoot several ladies for the warmth with which they ventured to express their opinions. The women of secession proclivities are as bitter on the other side. Men, and residents of Hagerstown, are not wanting to show the Rebels the way to hidden treasures. The Rebel soldiery are very rough in their behavior. Property of all kinds is taken without scruples. Port holes are cut through houses; horses are stolen in great numbers, while the farmers with their stock are migrating in all directions.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The steamer Cahawba, has arrived, with New Orleans dates of the 30th, via, Fortress Monroe.

The New Orleans New Era states that a large Rebel force, under General Greene, approached Donaldsonville on the 27th ult., demanding a surrender. Of course this was refused. The Rebels demanded the removal of the women and children, and at half-past one on the morning of the 28th the Rebels made a vigorous attack in force. The battle lasted till daylight, three hours, when the Rebels were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss was six killed and fourteen wounded, including among the latter two officers. Our gunboats participated in the action. Up to noon on Monday our forces had buried sixty-four dead Rebels, and were very busy burying more. It is estimated that one hundred dead Rebels were left on the field, and the entire Rebel loss is six hundred. We took one hundred and twenty prisoners, including eleven commissioned officers, among whom are a colonel, two majors and one captain. A Rebel lieutenant colonel, two majors and five lieutenants were killed.

The Rebel newspapers received at New Orleans state that the Federals had captured Panola, Mississippi, destroying a large amount of Rebel property, and cutting off Johnson's communications and supplies.

☞General Sickles, we are happy to announce, is much better, and is now considered out of danger.

OFFICE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,
S. W. COR. OF DIAMOND, (SCHICK'S STORE,)
GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY 13, 1863.

The U. S. Christian Commission acknowledge with gratitude the kind welcome given under the most difficult circumstances to its two hundred delegates in the homes of the citizens; the generous contributions of money, stores and commodious store-rooms, and the courtesy and cooperation of the military authorities.

Specific acknowledgment of money and stores is deferred for want of space. Donations for the sick and wounded soldiers are solicited, and will be judiciously dispensed. Clothing is especially needed.

F. E. SHEARER, Gen'l Agt
R. G. MCCREARY, Rec'g Agt.
J. R. MILLER, Disburs'g Agt

GETTYSBURG, July 10, 1863.

Editor Sentinel—Dear Sir:—Allow us through the medium of your valuable journal, to return our sincere thanks for the kind treatment received while visiting your city in search of our wounded and dying soldiers from the State of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Buehler and family, Mr. and Mrs. McCreary, Mrs. Harper and family, Mrs. Van Patton, and others, we are under many obligations, and shall ever hold them in grateful remembrance.

I. W. MONFORT,
Military Agent State of Indiana.
F. M. HEATON,
THOS. T. SCOTT,
M. L. YETTER,
J. M. HOLLOWAY,
J. BRADBURY,
Assistants.

Louisiana and the Union.

The planters of Louisiana appointed a committee of three, in June last, to negotiate for a return into the Union. The following correspondence upon the subject has come to hand:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863.

Messrs. E. E. Mathiot, Bradish Johnson and Thomas Cottman:—

GENTLEMEN—Your letter, which follows, has been received and considered:—

To His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States:—

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the planters of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that they have been delegated to seek of the general government a full recognition of all the rights of the State, as they existed previous to the passage of an act of secession, upon the principle of the existence of the State constitution unimpaired, and no legal act having transpired that could in any way deprive them of the advantages conferred by the constitution. Under this constitution the State wishes to return to its full allegiance in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the federal constitution. With the view of accomplishing the desired object, we further request that your Excellency will, as Commander-in Chief of the Army of the United States, direct the Military Governor of Louisiana to order an election, in conformity with the constitution and laws of the State, on the first Monday of November next, for all State and federal officers.

With high consideration and respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants,

E. E. MATHIOT,
BRADISH JOHNSON,
THOS COTTMAN.

Since receiving the letter reliable information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State constitution, and contemplate holding a convention for that object This fact alone as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the general government should not give the committee the authority you seek to act under the existing State constitution. I may add that while I do not perceive how such a committal could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, I really apprehend it might be used as to embarrass them.

As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time without any order or proclamation from me just now. The people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election for both federal and State officers by want of anything within my power to give them. Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

The Latest News.

From the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th we learn that General Lee defeated our Army in the battle of Friday last, but lost four thousand prisoners. General Barksdale, of Mississippi, and General Garnett, of Virginia, were killed. General Hood, of Texas, was wounded. On Saturday General Lee had changed his front and occupied the ground he drove the enemy from on the 1st and 2d. Generals Pender and Pickett are wounded. Colonel Avery, of North Carolina, is killed, and Colonels Bennet and Parker wounded. On Saturday night their centre fell back, drawing our army from their works. Generals Ewell and Longstreet flanked the enemy and gained the heights. A general fight ensued on Sunday in which the enemy were routed and Lee captured forty thousand prisoners, according to all accounts. Gen. Kemper was killed.

The same paper of the 8th says, the latest, which seems to be reliable, is that the fight was continued on Sunday, and was the bloodiest of the war. Gen. Hill fell back in the centre, causing the enemy to believe that he was retreating. The enemy upon this advanced. Then Ewell and Lonstreet advanced their right and left wings, surrounding the enemy. We then took the heights for which we have been contending, and captured 40,000 prisoners. They refused to be paroled. General Pickett's division is now guarding the prisoners to Martinsburg.

This is certainly the latest news in Gettysburg, if not in Dixie.

From Maryland Heights.

From an officer of one of the regiments from this city now at Maryland Heights, it is learned that the commands are all in fine spirits and fully prepared for any engagement with the Rebels. As yet they have not had the pleasure of encountering any of the latter. On Wednesday last the report of heavy cannonading was heard at the Ferry proceeding apparently from the direction of Williamsport—continuing all day long, also on Friday for half the day.

The Cavalry Fight on Wednesday.

The battle of Wednesday near Boonsboro' was a pretty hotly contested one also, Generals Buford and Kilpatrick's divisions—some six thousand strong, with two pieces of artillery, figuring in it, the enemy having Hampton's and Stuart's forces—considered to be about seven thousand—opposed to us. The fighting commenced three miles or so from this place on the Hagerstown road about noon, and continued until dark. At first they drove us; but our side rallied and drove the Rebels some three miles. We lost six killed and twenty-five wounded, the enemy's loss not known, although it is believed they suffered most. Lee's headquarters are understood to be at Hagerstown at present.

Friday Morning—Whilst I am writing immense masses of infantry, artillery and cavalry are pouring through the town to the front, cannonading being occasionally heard some three miles towards Hagerstown. Guns were also heard occasionally about dusk, in the same direction. Both sides appear for the present to be merely "feeling" each other's positions. The officers and troops here are in the very highest spirits, and all hope for a good result should Lee have the hardihood to venture another trial of strength. So far every thing looks auspicious for the Union side.

Evacuation of Hagerstown—The Rebels Retreating.

HAGERSTOWN, July 11.—The Rebels evacuated this town on Friday at midnight, Lee, Longstreet and Ewell being the last Rebel officers to leave. I have reliable information that the Rebels retreated to Williamsport, where they hope to make another stand.

There have been several slight skirmishes on Antietam Creek.

General Couch's forces are advancing.

A Middletown Md., despatch to the Herald states that from information brought by a person who had been in the Rebel lines at Funkstown it is learned that the Rebels are tearing houses to peices to construct pontoons.

The Rebel soldiers express little hope of crossing the Potomac, and were anxious about their supplies not having seen their trains for five days and were much disheartened.

A Harrisburg special despatch states that Antietam creek was much swollen, which probably has delayed General Meade in attacking the Rebels.

Our army is stronger and more concentrated than when at Gettysburg.

A despatch from headquarters of the army dated 10th instant to the Herald, says that our army is within a few miles of the enemy.

The Latest

HAGERSTOWN OCCUPIED BY UNION TROOPS

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12.

To day our right wing gradually proceeded forward on the Boonsboro' and Hagerstown pike, and finally entered and occupied Hagerstown, which we hold to-night.

The enemy's force, which consisted principally of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, made no determined resistance

The Rebels fell back towards Williamsport, and a reconnoissance reports that they are throwing up entrenchments within two miles of Hagerstown. The position they now occupy is said to me one of great strategic strength.

All is quiet elsewhere.

The Rebel Retreat from Gettysburg.

A gentleman from Gettysburg, a staff officer of one of the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac, in a letter to a friend in this city, gives some interesting particulars, not before published, of the retreat of the Rebels, and as to the number of prisoners they captured. He was taken prisoner by the Rebels in Thursday's fight, but succeeded in effecting his escape. The letter is dated Emmittsburg.

On the Fourth there was but little hard fighting, (at least I think so), and they commenced their retreat, sending us to the rear under charge of Pickett's division.—They offered to parole us all, amounting to between 4,000 and 5,000 men, but as a parole is not valid except at Richmond or Vicksburg, we all refused, except about 1,000 men and a dozen officers. These were sent to Carlisle, and I don't know what became of them. On the night of the 4th I tried to escape, and failed. On the night of the 5th, passing through a gap in the mountains, I made another attempt, which also failed; but Capt Johnson, of the Twelfth Corps, from Philadelphia, and myself, tried a third time, and succeeded in clambering out of sight on our hands and knees.

We spent that night and next day on the mountains, slept last night in a barn with other escaped men and some deserters, and arrived at Emmittsburg to-day. I find our corps has just passed and hope to regain it to-morrow by the stage, which they are to run to Frederick. If they are not recaptured the rest of the prisoners will be marched to Staunton and taken thence by rail to Richmond. I am unhurt. My horse frightened by a shell, threw me into a mud puddle the first day, but did not hurt me. Poor fellow, I suppose I shall never see him again. The enemy captured one of our trains some days ago, but I understand it was an empty one. We have captured Ewell's large train, and also another one.—The enemy are in bad plight, thousands of their men are straggling and being picked up in the mountains—we brought in a number with us.

General Patrick so far has 11,000 prisoners, and will have more. Their pontoons over the Potomac have been captured and destroyed, and the river has risen so rapidly as to be supposed unfordable. Their killed and wounded must greatly exceed ours. Their army is disheartened and partly demoralized. They will probably fight again at Antietam, and it may be desperate, but the odds are much in our favor.

If defeated, their valuable Army of Virginia will exist merely in skeleton, and may not get over the river at all. Their men are disgusted with invasion. I saw much of Meade on the second day; liked his conduct greatly, and thought him master of the situation. I wrote to you while still a prisoner, but doubt if the letter will reach you. Please write to Rear Admiral Paulding, and say his son in the 6th United States Cavalry is a prisoner and quite well.

L. L. Crounse and Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, July 11, 1863

H. W. RAYMOND, Esq.
EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Esteemed Sir:—In a recent number of your usually truthful and reliable journal appeared a letter from this place, written by one of your correspondents, Mr. L. L. Crounse, which the undersigned, as entire strangers a fortnight ago to Gettysburg and its citizens as was your correspondent, and then as ignorant of them as he seems now to be, after an experience among this people, perhaps as long and intimate as that of Mr. L. L. Crounse, are constrained to regard as extremely unjust to the citizens and others here resident.

Mr. Crounse wishes to "make it a matter of undeniable history that the conduct of a majority of the male citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding county of Adams, is such as to stamp them with dishonor and craven-hearted meanness:"—that "the actions of the people of Gettysburg are so sordidly mean and unpatriotic as to engender the belief that they were indifferent as to which party was whipped. "A few instances" are then given.

It is asserted in the *first* place that "the male citizens mostly ran away and left the women and children to the mercy of their enemies." Supposing this to be litterally true, there are scarcely sufficient reasons for ascribing it to cowardice, meanness, or a lack of patriotism. There are times when "discretion is the better part of valor." If "the male citizens" of Gettysburg wished to be pressed into the Rebel service, as there is proof was done in some instances very near by, or if they wished to be made prisoners of war and paroled, so as to avoid the possibility of being called into the service of the United States in the future, it might perhaps have been best accomplished by throwing themselves, few and defenceless, into the face of the advancing enemy, in a hostile and defiant attitude. This latter they did not do. And yet, the truth is, but very few of "the male citizens" of Gettysburg left the place at all; and those who did were chiefly men in official positions, such as the Assessor of Internal Revenue, the Post Master, with his mails; the Telegraph operator with his instruments; the County Treasurer with his funds, and others of that class.

The *second* statement of Mr. L. L. Crounse, is that on the return of these runaways, "instead of lending a helping hand to our wounded, and opening their houses to our famished officers and soldiers, they have only manifested indecent haste to present their bills to the military authorities for the payment of losses inflicted by both armies." Concerning the latter part of this statement we know nothing. From the generous tone of the people, as we hear them conversing together, we infer that they generally regard themselves as providentially saved from utter destruction and total annihilation. They seem to be engaged rather in rendering thanks to Almighty God that they are what they are, instead of what they might have been.

As to the former part of the statement, we can but apply the old adage, "there are none so blind as they that will not see."—On the 5th inst, when Mr. L. L. Crounse left Gettysburg for Frederick, almost every private dwelling and every warehouse and public building was a hospital. Some private dwellings, apart from those named by Mr. L. L. Crounse as exceptions, had more than 50 wounded soldiers quartered in them, nursed and attended almost exclusively by members of the family. Such was the house of Robert G. Harper, Editor of the *Adams Sentinel*, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the 16th District, and one of the run-aways thus characterized by this truthful and gentlemanly (?) correspondent. Nor is Mr. Harper, more than those named by Mr. L. L. Crounse, an exception. They all have a host of rivals in proportion to the means in hand wherewith to do. Many of them gave almost their entire little sotck of underclothing, stockings, handkerchiefs, &c., left by the Rebels, to render comfortable the war-worn, weary and wounded who fell into their hands.

The *third* statement of Mr. L. L. Crounse is that "almost entirely they are uncourteous; but this," he says, "is plainly from a lack of intelligence and refinement." Gettysburg, it will be remembered, is the seat of the Pennsylvania College, and the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, both under the auspices of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination, graduating unitedly, on an average, about 30 young men per year, and also of two select female seminaries besides excellent public schools. The influence which these exert in giving a high toned intelligence and refinement to the community in which they exist is not likely to be overlooked or unappreciated by any one who has himself felt such an influence. Why they should by the refined and intelligent Mr. L. L. Crounse may perhaps be left for him to explain. But apart from classic halls and thronged schools, the daily mails and the private libraries abundantly evidence that a more generally intelligent and refined community would be difficult to find, unless, indeed, it be in that great centre of all light, that perfect pattern of refinement and intelligence in which Mr. L. L. Crounse received his youthful impressions!

The *fourth* statement is that "their charges too were exhorbitant—hotels $2.50 per day; milk 10 and 15 cents per quart; bread $1.00 and even $1.50 per loaf; *twenty cents for a bandage for a wounded soldier.*" Now notice that Mr. L. L. Crounse does not say that *anything* was *sold* at these prices. He does say, however, that, these are "*specimens* of the sordid meanness and unpatriotic spirit manifested by these people." With reference to the first item named, hotel charges, Mr. L. L. Crounse had one of the best rooms in one of the best hotels in the town, the Eagle Hotel, John L. Tate proprietor. He was charged 50 cts. per meal for board, and 25 cts for bed. What made up the remaining 75 cts. others must judge, not we. Concerning the quart of milk and the loaf of bread we cannot testify; but this we do know, that, although the rebels had stripped the entire place, and surrounding country, of all supplies of grain and flour, and had killed or driven off almost every milch-cow for army beef, there were thousands of loaves of bread, and crocks of butter and apple-butter by the score, *given*, not sold, by these very people, for the wounded soldiers, while the children of some of them cried for bread for the first time in their lives. As to "*twenty cents for a bandage for a wounded soldier,*" which Mr. L. L. Crounse so particularly emphasizes, we presume if a wounded soldier wanted to purchase in Gotham a "bandage" for his neck, in the shape of a collar, he would not get it for much less, unless the gentlemanly, courteous and patriotic Mr. L. L. Crounse should be found as proprietor of a gentlemen's furnishing store.

The *fifth* assertion is that Gettysburg is a "desert of shameless indifference and discourtesy—a shamelessness which refused Miss Dix and her lady nurses board, because they 'didn't want to be troubled with boarders.'" Miss Dix and her lady nurses obtained board at the house of Henry Rupp, "without any trouble," to use her own expression, upon her first application.

From the foregoing may be estimated the value of this slanderous and libelous tirade on the part of Mr. L. L. Crounse against as patriotic, intelligent and refined a community as can be found north of Mason and Dixon's Line, with the single exception of that of which Mr. L. L. Crounse is a constituent member.

But imagine those who have been stripped of everything, and have sacrificed their all, who have divided with friend and foe their last morsel of bread and their last cup of water, whose children are crying with hunger, and are sent from home to sleep in order to make room for wounded soldiers, those who are worn out with sleepless nights and weary days, aye, almost weeks, of watching and nursing over the wounded warriors—imagine such, reading in the *New York Times*, or reprinted, in the *Baltimore American* and a hundred other journals of more or less note, this courteous, refined and patriotic letter from the pen of Mr. L. L. Crounse! What a stimulus to action! What a reward for toil and sacrifice! What an encouragement to christian patriotism!

But we forbear. A people who can endure and sacrifice and suffer as have the people of Gettysburg, who can pass through the fiery furnace of affliction "heated seven times hotter than it is wont," and come forth "without the smell of fire upon their garments," can also forgive their enemies and pray for them that despitefully use them and persecute them.

In behalf of the interests of truth, justice, God and humanity.

Most Respectfully & Truly,

J. D. Beugless, Pastor First Baptist Church, Pawtuxet, R. I.
Thos P. Coulston, Pastor Frankford Bap. Church, Phila.
A. G. McCauley, Pastor of the Fifth Ref. Pres. Ch. Phila.
John W. Faires, Principal Classical Institute, Philadelphia.
J. O. Sloan, Minister of the Presbyterian Church.
J. S. Willis, Pastor of Spring Garden M. E. Church, Phila.
S. M. Merrill, Chaplain in the Army.
J. J. Marks, Dis't Sec't American Tract Society.
J. Francis Bourns, M. D., No. 1104 Spring Garden St. Phila.
Albert H. Brown, Principal of Saltsburg Academy, Pa.
Rev. James E. Lapsley, Indiana, Pa.
Rev. Andrew B. Cross, Baltimore, Md.
Geo W. Thompson, Pastor of Lower Tuscarora.
J. H. Shumaker, Principal of Tuscarora Academy.
J. Osmond, Minister of the Presbyterian Church.
J. B. McCullough, Pastor of Front St. M. E. Church, Phila.
Rev. J. L. Landis, Pastor of Presbyterian, Ch. Waverly, Pa.
W. H. H. Marsh, Pastor Blockley Bap. Church, West Phila.
James M. Crowell, Pastor 7th Presbyterian Church. Phila.
F. E. Shearer, Gen'l Ag't U. S. Christian Commission.

☞A New Orleans letter of the 30th ult., says that "matters at Port Hudson are pushed forward with steadiness and energy. The grand point of the Rebel stronghold, the 'Citadel,' has, through the agency of seventeen large Parrot guns, placed by our troops so as to completely command it, fallen into our hands. The Major who commanded the construction of the work informed me that "when he left Port Hudson the flag of the Republic was flying over the Citadel." This Citadel is the extreme right of the Rebel work, and from it our gunboats received most annoyance. The most vigorous efforts are being made all along our lines, from right to left. An attack is momentarily expected. The final conflict is certain to come very soon. It will be made with our works stronger and nearer those of the Rebels than at any time previously. A vigorous bombardment is kept up night and day, and this is now telling wonderfully in our favor. Already a long breach has been made in the outer wall of the enemy, besides the vast carnage created inside. The few old cattle which the Rebels have been accustomed to drive in front daily, to let us know they had meat, are long since exhausted."

The Horrors of War.

Nothing but a visit over the battle field will convey an intelligent idea of the horrors and desolation of war. Not until we see the ground strown with the mangled corpses of those who a few moments before were buoyant with life, and who, although engaged in deadly conflict, looked upon each other as brothers and kindred, can we realize how cruel is the war in which we are engaged. Dead horses strewn in every direction, fences leveled to the earth, fruitful fields of grain trampled beneath the soldier's feet, verdant plains made desolate, houses and barns, which a few moments before furnished peaceful homes for happy families laid in ruins and the inmates turned upon the cold charities of the world, the long trains of ambulances, bearing to the hospitals our wounded heroes, the shrieks and groans of the dying, as their thoughts turn to the homes they left to defend, the surgeon with his instruments and the grave diggers with their spades, are sights which can alone convey to the minds of our readers the horrors of the battle-field. These are sights which have met our eyes during the last few weeks on every side. Is it any wonder the mind grows sick and the heart sad? May we never be called upon to witness the like again.—*Star.*

FINE FOR THE VOICE ... FOR COLDS.—In changeable weather you should be careful of your voice. ...'s Pulmonic Wafers cure colds, ..., sore throats, hoarseness, &c. Tried. 25 cents a box; sold by all druggists.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®